



## CCI Useful Resources

To underline the need of action against the burden of cervical cancer please find here some interesting resources in addition, provided by [the Union for International Cancer Control \(UICC\)](#) and their partners to encourage and help people worldwide in this fight.

### 1. Prevention and Vaccination

Since the first human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine demonstration project in Kenya in 2013, 300,000 girls have been vaccinated with [GAVI](#) support – a figure expected to rise to one million by the end of 2015. See the tremendous effects that the work of GAVI already has had and learn about the challenging goals for 2020: <http://www.gavi.org/support/nvs/human-papillomavirus>.

[PAHO, the PanAmerican Health Organisation](#) provides a bundle of [valuable resources in guidelines](#) for screening and treatment in cervical cancer.

[RHO Cervical cancer](#) is an online information resource for health program managers and decision-makers working in developing countries and low-resources settings. Get key information about cervical cancer or find background papers and educational materials in the [cervical cancer library](#). Further, find an interactive tool for developing prevention programs for your country in the [Cervical Cancer Prevention Action Planner](#).

In addition, **RHO** provides the **HPVflash**, an email news bulletin that disseminates cervical cancer prevention information to interested persons worldwide. If you would like to receive electronic bulletins related to cervical cancer prevention, including HPV vaccines. Please subscribe [here](#) to the newsletter.

[The PATH – Vaccine Resource Library \(VRL\)](#) collects the top resources on immunisation in one website. The VRL offers high-quality, scientifically accurate materials on specific diseases and topics in immunisation addressed by PATH's work.

[The Centre for Disease Control \(CDC\)](#) offers a rich package for clarification and education on prevention and diagnosis on cervical cancer for patients and physicians.

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### 2. Cancer plans / Public Health

For Latin America, cervical cancer is an enormous burden. On [eCancer](#), Guest Editors Dr María Correnti and Dr María Eugenia Cavazza of the Central University of Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela explain in a [special issue](#) the challenge of **controlling cervical cancer in Latin America**.

[RINC](#) – the cervical cancer operating group assists this work in South- and Latin America.

Africa takes up the fight, too. According to WHO statistics, one in 30 women in sub-Saharan Africa will develop cervical cancer and it's the most common cancer among South African Women. In

addition, cervical cancer develops more aggressive in HIV-positive women. While the effect of the HPV-vaccination will work in 10-15 years solutions are needed now. The global “[Pink Ribbon and Red Ribbon Initiative](#)” is facing the fight against breast and cervical cancer in countries with limited resources. On their blog you can read among other things more about the way countries like Botswana act: [Political Will Backs the Fight against Cervical Cancer in Botswana](#).

Published by WHO, [Comprehensive cervical cancer control: a guide to essential practice \(C4GEP\)](#), gives a broad vision of what a comprehensive approach to cervical cancer prevention and control means. In particular, it outlines the complementary strategies for comprehensive cervical cancer prevention and control, and highlights the need for collaboration across programmes, organizations and partners. This new guide updates the 2006 edition and includes the recent promising developments in technologies and strategies that can address the gaps between the needs for and availability of services for cervical cancer prevention and control.

The C4GEP can also be directly downloaded from the [International Cancer Control Partnership Portal](#).

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### 3. Training and Education

Prevention is better than the need of therapy. The most (cost)-effective strategies are those requiring the fewest patient visits. This improves treatment compliance, follow-up and minimises cost. For this the engagement and education of primary health caregivers is essential. So UICC, [the International Society of Nurses in Cancer Care \(ISNCC\)](#) and [the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#) hosted [collaborative workshops for nurses and midwives](#) on cervical cancer prevention and screening in San Salvador and Lima in September 2015.

And reach out for a similar project in Myanmar, when UICC supported the Myanmar Ministry of Health and PATH: [Cervical Cancer Prevention Training in Myanmar](#). Focus on visual inspection with acetic acid and cryotherapy.

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### 4. Therapy

Until the effect of vaccination will work therapy will be needed further on. In the first issue of the Journal of Global Oncology, provide by [ASCO](#) and UICC, a working group from India describes the challenge of cervical cancer therapy in a developing country: "[Concurrent Chemoradiation for Cancer of the Cervix: Results of a Multi-Institutional Study From the Setting of a Developing Country \(India\)](#)", Nandakumar et al.

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### 5. Deepen your knowledge with some background-facts

You want to know more about the burden of cervical cancer? The [CCA report card](#) contains all the newest information on cervical cancer. Together with the [International Agency of Research on cancer \(IARC\)](#) UICC provides on [GLOBOCAN](#) actual data on incidence and mortality of cervical cancer worldwide. See [cancer fact sheets](#) on cervical cancer on GLOBOCAN. Get a still actual detailed overview by reading the UICC World Cancer Campaign report 2010 “[Protection against cancer-causing infections](#)”.